[T4] Grp(x) = P3(-1,0) U(0,1)3+P, 303+P, 323 Kopmygen 5 Pdx=1 => 2p+2P1=1=> P1=-P195 Ryett p=0, Torga 0<02/2, 3×4 4 g-p(n, 6)=0{ (4,0) v(9)}+(95-6){03, a) OMM: begrend1: $d_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x, 0) dx = \int_{-1}^{\infty} x p dx = \int_{-1}^{\infty} x b dx + 0 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x, 0) dx = \int_{-1}^{\infty} x p dx = \int_{-1}^{\infty} x b dx + 0 + \int_{-1}^{\infty} x p(x, 0) dx = \int_{-1}^$ Resolution reenementation of $MS = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}MS = \frac{1}{2}$ Problement COCTORTERBN: $= 0 \Rightarrow 6$ meerlegen. $256J = 4250J = 258J^2$ $d_2 = \int n^2 p dx = \int x^2 6 dx + O + 4 [0, 5 - 0] = 2 - \frac{10}{3} 6$ =) 142 = 22 - 20 = 6(3-40)+1 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{D}[\hat{\theta}] = \frac{\hat{\theta}}{6h} - \frac{\hat{\theta}^2}{h} + \frac{1}{4h} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} - cocion,$ Pergraphas mogent? 1) p(x,6) = 0\[\(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \) \(\left(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{ +(95-6) {23 - Henr. grapp. no 6 ma(9/2) 2) S DG P(x, G)dx = 51.dx -1-1=0 3) I(a) = 5 (Plup(xb) | - p(x,b) dx = = $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{6^{2}} \cdot \Theta dx + \frac{0.5-6}{(95-6)^{2}} + \frac{0.5-6}{(95-6)^{2}} = \frac{2}{6(1-26)^{2}} > 0$ Whenper. Ga(0, 1/2) - Ga(0, 1/2) = Ga(0, 1/2)The organian pergraphical Ga(0, 1/2) = Ga(0, 1/2)THE beak Ozensa neeneneina, (no goet, yer.) Mpsl. Borner. Marent. pergnepno 4 D [6] = 6 - 6 + 4 - 05P. rea 4 Hurrante c (9 /2) lorga no nex-by KPArepA-PAO: 6 - 6 + 4 = 26 (1-26) (+ => mreero 00)
6 h + 4 h = 24 (+ => mreero 00)
nerby)

(lu L) = [(n-m) ln + m ln (0, 5-0)) = $= \frac{n-m}{6} - \frac{m}{95-0} = \frac{n-m}{6} - \frac{2m}{1-26} = \frac{n-m-2n}{0-26}$ $\frac{n-m-2n\theta}{6-26^2}=0=>2n\theta-n-m=>\theta=0.5-0.5p$ hjoben., 200 alen m2X-? $\frac{(l_1 L)^{1/2}}{(l_2 L)^{1/2}} = \frac{n - m}{6^2} + \frac{m}{(95 - 6)^2} = \frac{(1 - 26)^2 (1 - 26)^2}{6^2 (1 - 26)^2}$ $\frac{-4m6^{2}}{-6^{2}(4-26)^{2}} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{n(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-1) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ $\frac{m(46-e) > 0 rat}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2} > 0} = \frac{m(46-e) + n(e-26)^{2}}{-6^{2}(e-26)^{2}}$ S reeneugennocit: [[] [] = 0,5-0,5 M[p] = 0,5-0,5p=0 => reing Cout OSTEPHNOUT $D[O] = {D[P] = {(P(1-P)) = O(1-20) \to 0} \over {2n}}$ Marie Comments of the Comments

c) depertubused.

6 - perg. (no gent yen) => burn subo
2565 = 6 (1-16) < 6(1-16)
24 (=>> 34 pergulya) c) Orlers OMM-re oppenden